

Biggleswade Urban District.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH & SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

OF THE DISTRICT

For the Year ended Dec. 31st, 1913,

BY

J. HUTCHINSON WOOD,

M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members
OF THE
Biggleswade Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Report on the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of your district for the year 1913.

I regret it is somewhat incomplete, but I have made the best use I can of the records at my disposal. The death of your late Medical Officer, Dr. Bywater, early in this year has unfortunately robbed you of many details, which, owing to his unexpected illness, he was not able to prepare, and you are thereby deprived of the usual able report, which he was accustomed to present to you.

I should like to express my thanks to the Clerk of the Council and his Staff for the valuable assistance they have willingly afforded me, and also to your Inspector for his ready help.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HUTCHINSON WOOD.

June, 1914.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1913.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	4,647 acres
Estimated Population, 1913	...	...	...	...	...	5,435
Population (Census 1911)	...	...	...	...	...	5,375
Increase of Population, 1901—1911	...	...	...	...	...	255
Density of Population	...	...	...	...	a little over 1 person per acre	
Number of Inhabited Houses (1911 Census)...	...	...	...	...	...	1,268
Number of Persons per house (at last Census)...	...	...	...	...	...	4.2
Birth-rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	22.6
Death-rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	14.7
Infantile Death-rate per 1,000 births	...	...	...	...	...	97.5
Zymotic Death-rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	1.28
Phthisis Death-rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	1.1
Tuberculosis (all forms) Death-rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	1.28
Cancer Death-rate per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	...	...	2.02
The Rateable Value in 1913 was	...	...	...	...	...	£32,436
The Assessable Value in 1913 was	...	...	...	...	...	£28,708
The General District Rate (1913) was	...	...	...	...	5/6 in the £	
A Rate of 1d. in the £ is estimated to produce	...	...	...	...	...	£72 10/0

Adopted Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations in force within the District.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890.
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890. Part III.

Bye-laws or Regulations are in force respecting :—

Common Lodging-houses.
Slaughter-houses.
Cleansing of Footways.
Removal of House Refuse.
Cleansing of Privies.
Prevention of Nuisances.
Keeping of Animals.
Offensive Trades (Tallow Melter).
New Streets and Buildings.
Dairies, Cowsheds, Milkshops, etc.

The Bye-laws for New Streets and Buildings have been revised and are waiting sanction by the Local Government Board.

N.B.—This was granted in February, 1914.

Physical Features of the District.

The Biggleswade Urban District comprises an area of 4,647 acres, situated in the Ivel valley at the Eastern part of the County of Bedford, nine miles South-East of Bedford and surrounded by the Biggleswade Rural District. The larger and older part of the town itself lies between the River Ivel and the main line of the Great Northern Railway. The soil is chiefly gravel and sand. The Ivel is said to have its source near Baldock, in Hertfordshire, though its principal branch rises on the North-Western slope of the Chiltern Hills a little to the North-East of Dunstable. It flows across the County in a North-Easterly direction, and after a course of 30 miles it joins the Ouse at Tempsford, some seven miles below Biggleswade. The ground-water is usually at a high level in this district.

Chief Occupations

Market-gardening is the chief industry; there is also a fairly extensive carriage and motor-body works.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population

I estimate the population at the middle of 1913 at 5,435.

Birth-rate

123 children (57 boys and 66 girls) were born of parents who usually reside in the Urban District. This is equal to a birth-rate of 22.6 per 1,000 of the population. It is rather less than last year when the rate was 23.1.

There were no illegitimate births registered during the year.

Death-rate

A nett total of 80 deaths assignable to this district took place during the year. 17 occurred within this district among persons usually residing elsewhere, and 9 occurred in other areas among persons usually residing in Biggleswade.

The 80 deaths are equal to a death-rate of 14.7 per 1,000 as compared with 15.3 for 1912 and an average of 14.7 for the past 6 years.

The following table sets out the increase or decrease in the number of deaths from the principal causes as compared with 1912: —

	1912	1913	Increase	Decrease
Infectious Disease ...	7	6	—	1
Consumption ...	7	6	—	1
Bronchitis ...	11	6	—	5
Heart Disease ...	6	9	3	—
Rheumatic Fever ...	1	—	—	1
Bright's Disease ...	3	3	—	—
Violent Deaths ...	6	1	—	5
Cancer ...	10	11	1	—
Diarrhœa ...	2	1	—	1
Congenital Debility, etc.	2	4	2	—

The principal causes of death at the different age periods are set out in Table III. Compared with 1912 there are 3 more deaths under 1 year of age, but only 1 death between the ages of 1 and 2 years as compared with 7 in 1912. At the other age periods there is little unusual to observe.

Infant Mortality

12 deaths occurred among children under 1 year of age as compared with 9 in 1912, 3 were due to premature birth as compared with 0 in 1912. The 12 deaths are equal to a death-rate of 97.5 among 1000 children under 1 year of age as compared with 72 in 1912, and 127.7 in 1911.

Zymotic Death-rate

The principal Zymotic Diseases are Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Small Pox, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa. There were 2 deaths due to Scarlet Fever, 3 to Whooping Cough, 1 to Enteric Fever, and 1 to Diarrhœa, making a total of 7 deaths, which is equal to a death-rate of 1.28 per 1000 of the population as compared with 1.66 in 1912 and 1.3 in 1911.

Deaths in Public Institutions

The Institutions within the district are the Workhouse, the Isolation Hospital, and the Small Pox Hospital. There were 27 deaths in the Workhouse, 7 of whom were residents of the district; 3 deaths occurred in the Isolation Hospital, 2 of whom were residents of the district.

NOTE.—Tables referring to the Vital Statistics of the district will be found at the end of the report.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES of the DISTRICT

Water Supply

Of the 1,275 houses in the town 1150 are supplied by 530 services from the mains of the Biggleswade Water Board, an additional 156 properties having been supplied during the year. The average quantity of water supplied per head per day (taking 4.2 persons per property, and including all the water used for public purposes) is about 12 gallons.

The remaining properties depend for their supply upon "shallow" wells, but the number is being rapidly reduced, principally because the main supply is necessary in connection with the water-carriage system of sewage disposal.

The main supply is a very pure one, chemically and bacteriologically. The water is derived from a deep well in the lower green sand, and pumped to a large reservoir on Topler's Hill. Further details will be found in my report for the Biggleswade Rural District.

Drainage and Sewerage

The Sewerage Scheme completed in the latter part of 1911 is now in full working order. The total cost of the undertaking has been about £20,473.

Drainage of the town is effected by a modified "dual" system of sewers. The "soil" sewers will take all the surface water from yards, etc., at back of houses, the other surface water being taken away by the old surface-water drains.

A complete system of watertight sewers has been installed; the pipes varying from 15 inches to 6 inches in diameter, constructed of glazed earthenware and provided with necessary manholes and lampholes. Most of the gradients provide for self-cleansing velocities, and the upper ends of most of the manholes are provided with flushing valves.

Storm water over-flow sewers have also been provided. On account of the levels it was found impossible to design a system to discharge by gravitation to any outfall site, so it was decided to overcome the difficulty by laying comparatively shallow gravitating sewers to four "lifting," or "Ejector stations," and thence to raise the sewage to the outfall works by means of Pneumatic Ejectors, and rising mains. One of these Ejector-stations has been placed at the junction of Shortmead Street and Sun Street, one at the junction of Mill Lane and St. Andrew's Street, one at the junction of Hitchin Street and

Saffron Road, and another at the junction of Potton Road and Furzenhall Road.

The dry weather flow has been taken at 20 gallons per head per day; this is higher than the actual amount.

The Ejectors at each station are in duplicate, and will be equal to all contingencies of flow. Two 30h.p. gas engines driven with suction gas, and the necessary air-compressing apparatus for operating the Ejectors, have been installed at the Sewage Farm.

With one or two exceptions the Ejectors have worked well, and any slight difficulty has been overcome.

364 houses have been connected with the Sewage Scheme during the year, making a total of 873 properties. Regulations are in force relating to the way such connections shall be made. I am informed by the Surveyor that all the new drainage work is properly inspected and tested with the water-test before being covered in. *It is of the utmost importance that all this work should be most carefully supervised,* for if this is not done, bad workmanship will go undetected and owners will be put to much trouble and expense in the future.

Sewage Disposal

The Works occupy a site of over 8 acres of land between Furzenhall Road and the G.N. Railway. The Sewage is here treated by the Bacterial Method. Screening and Detritus Chambers, Sedimentation Tanks and Percolating Filters deal with the sewage before being discharged into the water-course. Adequate land is available for irrigation treatment should it be necessary. In stormy weather the dilute sewage beyond 3 times and up to 6 times the dry-weather flow is dealt with in two storm-water tanks before passing to the water-course.

The amount of dry weather flow, when all connections are made, has been estimated to be about 120,000 gallons per day, and 6 times this amount can be dealt with at the Works.

The two Sedimentation Tanks have a total capacity of 127,425 gallons.

The two Storm-water Tanks have a total capacity of 92,400 gallons.

The four Percolating Filters are circular, 68 feet in diameter and an average depth of 5 feet of filtering medium. The total area is 1,614 square yards, and the capacity 2,680 cubic yards. The recommendation of the Royal Commission's Fifth Report have thus been complied with.

At the end of the year the amount of sewage being dealt with was about 42,000 gallons per day.

Closet Accommodation

The Sewage Scheme being now in full working order, conversions of the old type of sanitary conveniences to W.C.'s are being effected. It is essential both in the interests of the ratepayers and of the sanitation of the town, that no time should be lost in abolishing the many insanitary closets which still exist. The Surveyor keeps a large plan of the town showing the position and type of all the closets; by an arrangement of colours it will be possible for the Sanitary Committee to see at a glance what progress is being made in this direction month by month.

The following table shows the number and type of the Sanitary Conveniences of the town and the number of conversions during the year 1913. These figures have been supplied to me by the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

	At the end of 1913.
Number of privies with fixed receptacles ...	92
Ditto, with movable receptacles ...	76
Fresh water closets ...	833
Waste and hand-flushed water closets ...	12
	1013
Number of privies and pail-closets converted to the water-carriage system during the year 1911 ...	92
Ditto, during the year 1912 ...	351
Ditto, during the year 1913 ...	280

In addition to the conversions a number of new W.C.'s have been erected, and these during the year have numbered 112.

I would draw attention to the great importance of seeing that the work being carried out in connection with the re-drainage of premises and fitting of water closets is done properly. Bad work will undoubtedly cause expense in the future.

It is very desirable also that the floors of the closets should be made of impervious material, and should have a proper fall to the door, so as to facilitate cleansing. This is often neglected.

Disposal of House Refuse

Sanitary Dust-bins are being gradually provided by householders.

Scavenging

The Council is still carrying out the removal of house refuse and two sites are being used for the deposit of the refuse, one each end of the town.

Although a large amount of manure is brought into Biggleswade from London and carted through the streets, this is generally carried out without littering the roadway, and no nuisance caused by carelessness in this respect has been observed.

Conditions of Yards

The sanitary condition of many yards in the district is bad, the worst are being dealt with as nuisances, and already several statutory notices have been sent in respect of such. Yards have been paved in several crowded areas during the past year.

Common Lodging-Houses

There are three common lodging-houses in the town; all are registered and bye-laws are in force in respect of them. The premises are frequently inspected, and the necessary cleansing is carried out at the proper time.

These houses are usually well patronised, and there are about 20 to 25 beds in occupation every night.

School Hygiene

The Medical Inspection of children in the Public Elementary Schools is carried out by Dr. Herdman, the Assistant School Medical Officer for the County of Bedford. Co-ordination of the work of the Medical Officer of Health and the School Medical Officer is provided for by arrangements which continue to work entirely satisfactorily.

It has not been necessary to close any of the schools during the past year for epidemics of infectious disease.

FOOD SUPPLY.

Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk Supply

There are 11 persons registered in accordance with the provisions of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order. Of these 10 are cowkeepers in the town.

These premises have been frequently inspected, and Statutory Notices served to abate nuisances in respect of one.

Bake-houses

There are 15 Bakehouses under inspection, none of them underground. Frequent visits were made during the year. Lime-washing is regularly carried out, and the conditions were usually found to be satisfactory. In 2 instances the premises were very dirty and the occupiers were severely cautioned.

Slaughter-houses

There are 6 Slaughter-houses in the town, 1 of which is licensed, the period being for one year. The premises have been frequently visited during the year and the Regulations were found to be fairly well observed.

Meat and Food Inspection

Several inspections were made throughout the year, but no unsound or diseased meat was observed.

HOUSING.

There are many houses in the town where a representation under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning etc. Act could easily be made and supported, but with the existing urgent need of houses, the closure of any would tend to accentuate the present evils.

The Council erected during the year 22 Cottages under Part III of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, at a cost of £4,040 exclusive of land. All were occupied on 25th December.

20 of these cottages are let at 4/6 per week and 2 at 5/- per week, at which rents it is estimated that they will be self-supporting.

The following statement of the work done under Section 17 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc. Act 1909, is set out in accordance with the Local Government Board's General Order of September 13th, 1910.

Number of dwelling-houses inspected	...	...	170
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Number of these dwelling-houses considered to be unfit for habitation	...	...	about 23
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Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	3
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Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	0
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Number of dwelling-houses, the defects in which were remedied without the making of Closing Orders	...	...	...	...	...	17
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Number of dwelling-houses, which after the making of Closing Orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	...	...	...	...	0
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Action was taken in respect of 2 cases of over-crowding during the year, and some improvements obtained.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE SANITARY INSPECTOR.

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries)	...	..	...
Workshops and Workplaces (Including Workshop Laundries)	57	1	...
Total ...	57	1	.

2. DEFECTS FOUND.				
PARTICULARS.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	.
Want of ventilation	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...
Sanitary accommo-	...	...	...	...
dation { insufficient	...	...	...	...
{ unsuitable or defective	3	3	...	...
{ not separate for sexes	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (S 101)—	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (97 to 100)	...	...	...	...
Other offences—				
(Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in part 3 of this Report)	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3	3	...	...

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work.	Outworkers' List, Section 107.				Number of Inspections of Outworkers' premises.
	Lists received from Employers once in the Year		Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Counceils.	
	Lists	Out- w'kers			
Wearing Apparel Making, etc.	2	4	...	...	2

4—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on Register (S, 131) at the end of the year.						No.
Dressmakers and Milliners	...	...	...	...	...	5
Laundries	...	...	..	...	...	1
Bootmakers	...	...	...	.	...	3
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	9
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	...	...	...	...
Motor and Cycle Engineers	...	...	...	..	...	7
Printers	...	..	...	...	...	3
Carriage Makers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Basket Makers	...	...	...	...	...	3
Farriers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pieture Framers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coachbuilders and Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	..	2
Other Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total Number of Workshops on Register						52

All Workshops and Work-places have been inspected during the year and defects requiring remedy have been dealt with. Very little home work appears to be given out in the district.

The above Tables are on the lines of those issued by the Secretary of State. Tables I. and II. are printed in full, and the remaining Tables only as far as the particulars affect this district.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

Sanitary Inspection

The Inspector of Nuisances is also the Surveyor of the district. A summary of the work done during the year is set out on pages 17 and 18.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Small Pox Hospital

This is situated in the Urban District, in a field adjoining Langford Road, about a mile from Biggleswade Station. It is a corrugated-iron building lined with match-board. It consists of 2 wards, each containing 6 beds. There is a bath-room and sink adjoining each ward, and earth closets are provided. There is an administrative block and a small mortuary. A caretaker resides on the premises.

The Hospital was erected in 1902 at a cost of £516.

General Isolation Hospital

This is a permanent building situated on the Potton Road, about one mile from Biggleswade. It consists of an Administrative Block, a Scarlet Fever Block, Diphtheria Block, Typhoid Block, a Laundry, a Disinfection Block, and a Mortuary. A modern Washington-Lyon Steam Disinfector is installed.

The Hospital was erected in 1879 at a cost of £2,500, and enlarged in 1904 at a cost of £5,814.

The Administrative Block was enlarged in 1907 at a cost of £400.

Accommodation, according to Local Government Board Regulations, is as follows:—

Scarlet Fever Block	...	...	10 beds
Diphtheria	„	...	8 „
Typhoid	„	...	4 „
			—
Total...	...	...	22 „

The Hospitals are under the control of the Biggleswade Joint Hospital Board. The Medical Officer is Dr. R. C. Welsh, of Biggleswade. During the year 44 patients were admitted from the Urban District.

Bacteriological Examinations

Arrangements are made whereby medical men practising in the town can obtain free Bacteriological examinations in cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Tuberculosis and Meningitis. These examinations are made by the Medical Officer of Health, who thus obtains the earliest possible information of the existence of suspected cases. Swabs are taken from the throat and nose of all Diphtheria patients isolated at the Hospital, and no patient is discharged until two consecutive negative results are obtained.

N.B. Since the end of the year these examinations have been carried out by the Lister Institute.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER ACUTE INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Scarlet Fever

Scarlet Fever was very prevalent in the town in 1912, but the epidemic gradually subsided last year. 44 notifications were received compared with 75 in 1912, and most of the cases occurred in the early part of the year.

Diphtheria

1 case was notified during 1913.

Provision of Antitoxin

Medical men practising in the district can obtain a free supply of Antitoxin. It is kept at the Isolation Hospital, Potton Road, and doctors can obtain it according to their requirements. The earlier this remedy is used in a case of diphtheria, the greater the chance of recovery. Wherever there is the least suspicion of Diphtheria, it is wise to inject Antitoxin, and to submit a swab for examination. If the latter should prove to be negative no harm is done, and should it on the other hand be positive much valuable time has been saved.

The amount of Antitoxin supplied to doctors for use in the Urban District during 1913 was 10,000 units.

Enteric Fever

2 cases of Enteric Fever occurred. The source of infection was not discovered, but it was not in the Urban District in either case.

Erysipelas

1 case of Erysipelas was notified.

Whooping Cough

3 deaths occurred from Whooping Cough during the year.

Diarrhoea

Only 1 death was recorded during the year, compared with 2 in 1912 and 7 in 1911.

SMALL POX AND VACCINATION.

No case of Small Pox was notified during the year.

Vaccination

I am indebted to Mr. Wagg, Clerk to the Guardians of the Biggleswade Union for the following particulars relating to Vaccination in the 28 parishes in the Union, which comprises the Urban and Rural Districts of Biggleswade.

Vaccinations for the Year ending 30th September, 1913.

Under 1 year. 1 year and upwards.

92

2

Total 94

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

14 notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received during the year, of which 10 were "primary" and 4 "secondary." The cases were visited, and the premises inspected wherever it seemed desirable.

6 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 1 death from Tubercular Peritonitis occurred.

The Phthisis death-rate is 1.1 as compared with 1.29 for 1912.

Cancer.

11 deaths were due to Cancer as compared with 10 in 1912 and 14 in 1911. The 11 deaths are equal to a death-rate of 2.02 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 1.85 in 1912.

Report of Sanitary Inspector upon action taken to remedy Sanitary Defects.

Housing

117 houses have been inspected under the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act and results properly recorded. 94 informal notices were sent in connection with these inspections, and these have been followed by 22 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Acts.

Action has been taken with respect to Insanitary Cottages in Mill Lane, Sun Street, and Shortmead Street. }

The public Water Supply has been laid on to an additional 155 premises during the year.

Nuisances observed during ordinary Inspections of the District

Preliminary notices for the abatement of Nuisances were served as follows:—

Defective Water Supply	5
Dangerous Buildings and Fences	
Keeping Pigs and Fowls too close to Dwellings	1
Defective Drains	60
Accumulation of Refuse	14
Filthy Closets	8
Overcrowding	3
Dirty and Dilapidated Properties	3
Defective Eavesgutters and Down Pipes ...	5
Foul Ditches	2
To provide proper Sanitary Dustbins ...	5

All the above were complied with.

Slaughter-Houses

These have received periodical visits and the owners' attention directed to any Nuisance. Four notices for Sanitary Defects have been served on the owners, and 29 inspections made. There are 5 Registered Slaughter-houses in the town, and one licensed.

Cow-Sheds and Dairies

36 inspections were made. Four Cleansing notices have been served on the owners of Cowsheds. One Statutory notice was served to provide proper manure pit.

Bakehouses, Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces

These have been regularly inspected and Cleansing and Sanitary notices served where necessary. 1 notice to cleanse was served, 1 to provide proper ventilation; 30 inspections have been made by the Sanitary Inspector.

Common Lodging Houses

These have been regularly inspected and Cleansing notices served where necessary.

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection.

45 cases of infectious Disease were investigated, and 45 premises disinfected.

Workshops and Factories

56 visits were made in connection with these premises.

TABLE 1—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

Biggleswade Urban District.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	5254	139	—	26.0	93	17.7	31	3	9	65	75	14.2
1909	5273	125	—	23.3	100	18.9	9	1	13	104	91	17.2
1910	5292	123	—	23.2	85	16.3	17	2	7	56.9	70	13.2
1911	5375	141	141	26.2	85	15.8	21	6	18	127.7	70	13.0
1912	5408	129	127	23.1	96	17.7	21	8	9	72.0	83	15.3
1913	5435	123	123	22.6	88	16.2	17	9	12	97.5	80	14.7

Area of District in acres (land and in-land water) } 4647

Total population at all ages..... 5375 } At
 Number of inhabited houses..... 1268 } Census of
 Average number of persons per house..... 4.2 } 1911

TABLE II—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							TOTAL CASES REMOVED TO *HOSPITAL.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1	1 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 y'rs	15 and under 25 y'rs	25 and under 45 y'rs	45 and under 65 y'rs	
Small-pox								
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...								
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	1			1				1
Erysipelas	1				1			
Scarlet Fever	44	16	25	1	2			42
Typhus Fever								
Enteric Fever	2				1		1	1
Relapsing Fever (R) ..								
Continued Fever (C) ...								
Puerperal Fever								
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis								
Poliomyelitis								
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10			3	5	1	1	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3				1	1	1	
Totals	61	16	25	5	10	2	3	44

* Biggleswade Isolation Hospital.

Total available Beds, 22.

Number of Diseases that can be concurrently
treated, 3.

TABLE III

Causes of and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Net Deaths at the Subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District										Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' in or 'Non residents' in Institutions in District
		All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
All causes	Certified	80	12	—	3	4	2	10	11	37	24	
	Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1.	Enteric Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
2.	Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3.	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4.	Scarlet Fever ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	
5.	Whooping Cough ...	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6.	Diphtheria and Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	Influenza ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9.	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2	2	
10.	Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11.	Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12.	Cancer, malignant disease	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	6	1	
13.	Rheumatic Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
14.	Meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
15.	Organic Heart Disease ...	9	—	—	—	1	—	3	3	2	2	
16.	Bronchitis ...	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	
17.	Pneumonia (all forms) ...	6	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	
18.	Other diseases of respiratory organs ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
19.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
21a.	Alcoholism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	
23.	Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
24.	Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25.	Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26.	Violent Deaths excluding Suicide ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
27.	Suicide ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28.	Other Defined Diseases...	24	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	19	14	
29.	Diseases ill-defined or un-known ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals		80	12	1	2	4	2	10	12	37	24	

Table IV. Infant Mortality.

1913. Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.										
	Under 1 week,	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
All causes { Certified. Uncertified.	4	—	1	1	6	2	2	1	1	12
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	2
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformations (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature birth	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	4	—	1	1	6	2	2	1	1	12

Net Births in the year : Legitimate 123 ; Illegitimate —. Net Deaths in the year of : legitimate Infants 10 ; illegitimate Infants, 2.

